NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. COUNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS

of the risk of the songer. None but bank bills current in New York telepo

THE DAILY HURALD Foon cents per copy. Annual autoription price, \$12.

THE WERKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at rents por capy. Annual subscription price;-

ay larger number addressed to names of subscribe El ID mile An elira copy will be sent to every club barene number of same tring. An extra cons The Lamonay Parions, every Wednesday, at Six cents

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and olor, executed with promptness and on liberal terms. VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing imertant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used will be liberally paid for pos-Our Foreign Cor-RESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Tun STRANGER-TON WALLACTOR THE ATICL Strandway - Two Tree Week

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY BLACKSMITH OF OLYMPIO THEATIE, Breadway.-Jessin Buown

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway .- THE PIONER PA POWERY THEATEK, Bowery.-PRENCE SPY-JENNY

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway .- THE LAPTER BAREFO BARNUWS MUSEUM, Broadway.-A LIVING ALLI-GATOR--WAY WOMAN-GIANTESS, DAGGUER OF THE REGI-REST-JENEY LIND. Open Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way, Finnestan Sonat, Dances, Burningues, &c. The Streets of New York.

WOOD'S MINSTERL HALL, 514 Broadway .- Ermorian RELLER'S HALL, 555 Broadway .- San Francisco Min-

HOOLEY'S HALL, 201 BOWERY SAN SHARPER'S MIR-PRINTS PARLOR CONCERT—CARRIVAL OF FUN-THE BLACE AMERICAN THEATER, No. 444 Broadway.-Ballets, Passioning, Burn asquee, &c.—The Scout of the Potonac.

STUVVESANT INSTITUTE, 609 Broadway. -- THE ITALIAN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.

New York, Saturday, June 24, 1865.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the HERALD, Consider subserbors to the New Your Hearth are requested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practicable by Post Office Orders. It is the sofest mode of transmitting money by mail. Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine

o'clock in the evening.

END OF THE BLOCKADE. President Johnson yesterday issued a proclamation which is published in this morning's HEEALD, announcing the termination of the blockade of Galveeton and other ports west of the Mississipp river, and that they will be open to foreign commerce, with certain restrictions heretofore specified, after the lat of July proximo. As the blockade of the Southern ports east of the Mississippi had previously been officially raised, our entire coast will once more after four years of embargo, be from the date name again open and free to domestic and foreign trade.

THE ASSASSINATION. The usassination conspiracy court martial was again An tosalon yesterday, when some additional testimony in behalf of the prosecution was taken. Mr. George B. Butchinson, of Canada, testided that on the 24 and 3d inst he was present when converse tions took place at St Lawrence Hall Moniront among several of the frebel agents. Boverley Tucker, ex-Governor Westcott, of Florida; General Carroll, o Tonnames and Dr. Marrist were present. They were talking about the trial of the assassins in Washington when Tooker remarked that he had burned all the letter. in his room, from four that the Yankres would get possession of them. Hutchinson also testified regarding the whoreabouts and movements of the rebel agents in

Additional arguments in defence of the prisoners Dr. Mudd and Arnold were read by Mr. Ewing, who also at some length argued against the jurisdiction of a military court in such cases. The counsel admitted that Arnold, as had already been conceded in the case of Atserctt, was engaged with Booth in the plot to make a prisoner of President Lincoln, but claimed that he abandoned the conspiracy before the subject of assassination was broached, and was therefore entitled to acquittal. In behalf of Dr. Mudd Mr. Ewing argued that there was nothing in the evidence to show that his ellent was cognizant of the conspirators' plans before their execution or that he was aware of the tragle work in which Booth had been engaged when he rendered him medical service and helped him on his way. He incisted also that Mudd had voluntarily given information to Booth's pursuers which exeleted them in effecting his canture.

These arguments close the defence of counsel for all of the accused persons. On Tuesday pext, to which time the court yesterday adjourned, the summing up for the protecution will be commenced by Austrant Judge Ad-Ponate Burchum.

THE SITUATION.

The despatches of Secretary Stanton and Admiral Thatcher, which we give this morning, contain the official notification of the opening of Galveston, Brownsville and other towns in Texas by the national military and naval forces, heretofore announced and described in the HERALD in the despatches of our correspondents. Brownsville was occupied on the lat and Galveston on

the fith inut.

office to Toron in Cornished by our Branco for Steele was at that place, and General Brown was still in command at Brownsville. There remained some rebei soldiers in the vicinity of the latter place awaiting parole. It was said that one of the United States authorities. General Weitzel had not vet arrived in Texas, but was daily looked for. The Mexican imperialists at Matemoros were much exercised in mind regarding the appearance in their immediate vicinity of so many United States troops.

Major General George H. Thomas on Tuesday las issued at Nashville, his headquarters, his official order on assuming charge of his new command, the Military Division of the Tennessee, embraging the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. His subordinate departmental commander will be Generals J. M. Palmer in Kentucky, Stoneman in Tonnessee, J. B. Steedman in Georgia, C. R. Wood in Alabama and A. A. Humphrays in Florida

The country is now divided into five grand military divisions. The following are their names and comman

Military Division of the Atlautic Maj. Gen. Meade Military Division of the Mississippi. . . Maj. Gen. Sherman Military Division of the Southwest. . . Maj. Gen. Sheridan Mhitary Division of the Pacific. Maj. Gen. Halleck

The President, in his instructions to Indian Commisioner Dole, who is about to proceed to the Far West for the purpose of effecting important treaties with the red men, directs him to press upon these wild and roving le the importance and necessity of abandoning their present savage and unsettled mode of life, and applying themselves to industry and the habits of civilization.

A proclamation has been issued by Governor Smythe of New Hampshire, recommending the people of the State to embrace the approaching Fourth of July as most appropriate day and occasion to extend to the returned soldlers a cordial and enthusiastic welcome and to commemorate their patriotic deeds. Other Gover nors, including Governor Fenton, of this State, have mede similar suggestions to the people of their respec

The Fifth and Thirtieth regiments of New York volum teer artiflery arrived in the city yesterday. The Thirtyseventh Massachusetts infantry also passed through the city on their way home. The Thirteenth New Hampthire infantry arrived here last evening.

MISCELLANBOUS NEWS.

The naval steamer R. R. Cuyler, late fisgship of Admiral Thatcher, in command of Commodore C. B. H. Caldwell, arrived here yesterday, from Calveston, the 9th

inst., via Pencaccia, the 15th.

The steamship City of London, Captain Petrie, of the Inman line, will sail to-day at twelve M. from plor 44 North river for Queenstown and Liverpool. The steamer Germania, for Southampton and Hamburg, will also sail at noon to-day. The mails for both vessels will close at the Post office at helf-past ten A. M.

The commission of Mr. Henry H. Van Dyck, whose

Treasurer in this city was announced in vesterday morning's Henald, was signed by President Johnson yesterday, and he will assume the duties of the office on the lat of July. st of July.

Admiral S. F. Dupont died in Philadelphia yesterday,

in the sixty-second year of his age. An appropriate order in regard to the sad event has been issued by the Navy Department. We publish this morning a sketch of the life and distinguished services of the deceased naval

The body of Mrs. William H. Seward arrived in Auburn, N. Y., from Washington yesterday. The funeral will take place to-day. Secretary Seward accompanied the remains, and bere the fatigue remarkably well, conidering his recent precarious condition.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before

Judge Shipman, Patrick McDermott, who is necused of passing counterfeits on the government currency, with-drew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. Michael Doyle was next brought up, charged with having in his possession fifty dollars in counterfelt fractional currency. Doyle has been in the Old Capitol prison for the last seven months, and his counsel moved his immediate discharge, on the ground that the charge against him was groundless. The District Attorney select for a postponement of the case, on the ground that he was not then prepared to go on, and a postponement till Friday next was granted.

A meeting of the new Fire Department Commi was held in the Mayor's office yesterday for the purpose ment up to the 1st of January, 1867. For the balance of the present year they estimate that a sum of six hundred thousand dollars will be required, and for next year seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The execution of Charles H. Walters, who was to have

been hanged at the Tombs yesterday for the murder of his mistress, Nancy Vincent, did not take place. All the preparations for the solomn affair had been made; but a short time before the hour fixed for taking the prisoner from his cell to the gallows his counsel arrived from Albany with a respite from the Governor postponing the execution till the 7th of July.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions was discharged yesterday, having found a very large number of indictments. Gay and Morrison, who pleaded guilty on Thursday to robbing Mr. Wing in Union square, were each sent to the State Prison for ten years. Several prisopers were sentenced who pleaded guilty to larceny and other offences. Edward Friel, the keeper of a junk store in avenue D, was convicted of receiving a large quantity of copper stolen by boys from the premises of Abner Mills, and was remanded for sentence.

Last evening Captain Fiske read an interesting paper

before the Travellers' Club on the resources of Idaho and Montagen Territories.

The United Service Society, composed of officers of the army and navy, held a meeting last evening in Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street. General Warren is President of the association; but, in his absence, Colonel Hillyer proaded last night. The principal business was the reading of a series of pairlotic resolutions constituting the platform of this new organization.

meeting of John Mitchel's sympathizers was held test wight at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, Opinions were expressed freely as to his arrest, and a committee ploted to arrange for a delegation to demand his release of the President.

A coroner's inquest was commenced yesterday in the one of a man named John Graham, who died at Bellevue Hospital on Thursday night from the effects of a stab al loved to have been inflicted by his wife, during a quarrel setween the two, on last Monday night, at their resiience, 150 East Thirtieth street. The woman is in ong-Considerable teclimony was taken yesterday, after which the investigation was adjourned till this af-

An alleged confidence man, a Spaniard, named Felix G. Fiel, who had been representing himself as the Spanish Copsul at Charleston, was yesterday committed for trial on charge of obtaining, under false pretences, cloth ing of considerable value and meney of Mr. John Greis, a Bowery clothier. There are reports that several other besides Mr. Greis have been the victims of this preudo consul A collision occurred on Thursday on the Ohlo and Mis-

issippi Railrond, near Loogootee, Indiana, between a payonger train, filled with homeward bound Illino's and Missouri coldiers, and a freight train bound east, by which the engineers on board of both trains were killed. While the conductors of the two trains were engaged in dispute as to which was to blame, another freight train from the east ran into the passenger train, killing tifteen on and wounding one hundred and fifty.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, on Thursday last, passed by a large majority the bill to legalize the votes of all towns in the State that have made appropriations for filling quotas of troops for the army, and rejected governl amendments offered for the purpose of exting from its operation those towns in which lions have been obtained against such appropriations.
Intelligence has been received of the death, in Salt

Lake City, of Governor James D. Doty, of Utah Terri-The work of stringing the wires of the telegraph

which is to connect this country with Russia, via Behring Straits, has been commenced on the section of three

ndred miles running northward from New West minuter, the capital of British Columbia

A furious tornado, moving from northwest towards the
southeast, swept over portions of Minnesota and lows

on the 16th inst., covering in some part of its route a breadth of fifty miles. Houses were blown down, trees wrenched off and uprooted, a number of persons killed, carringss and horses persing along the road seized and whished off like bundles of straw, and have played in

Charles Carrington, who on Thursday was sentenced a Buffalo to be hanged for the murder of a polyceman, accepted from laft in that city on the following night, in any with three other prisoners. None of the ot been recaptured.

The circulation of the government fractional cu

a now undergoing the process of curtailment by the Treasury Department. Considerable amounts of it are being daily redeemed at the Treasury in Washington and at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers throughout the The stock market was dull yesterday; but quotations

improved in the afternoon. Governments were quiet but steady. Gold was heavy, and sold down to 140 in the morning; but it advanced before a quarter past five P. M. to 142%. At night the closing quotation was 142%. The decline in gold caused considerable depression in commercial circles yesterday, and but little business was done, except in a few articles. There was but little speculative feeling manifested, and the sales were mostly supply current wants. Foreign goods were quiet. Groceries were scarcely so firm. Cotton was firmer. Petroleum was steady. On Change flour was 10c. a 16c.

and lower. Lard was nearly nominal. Whiskey was The Mexican Question in the French

Oats were scarce and 2c. a So. dearer. Pork was irregular

Chambers. We publish to-day the report of a very exciting debate in the French Chambers on the Mexican question, which is significant and interesting. It is very seldom that we can judge from the declarations of governments, or the debates of politicians, what their intentions are and what issues are approaching to important questions. This is particularly true with regard to great wars, rebellions and revolutions. We might instance the Crimean war. Here was a case where England was threatening to humble the power of Russia at almost any cost. Her statesmen were bold in language, and her armies self-sacrificing in the field. Nothing but the submission of the Czar would suffice to secure peace. Yet Napoleon adroitly availed himself of the death of Nicholas to make peace on a sudden when the world least expected it. It was the same in the Italian war. Every one believed that Austria had lost possession of Venetia after the magnificent battles of Solferino and Magenta; but at that very crisis the peace of Villafranca came suddenly upon the world, and the whole affair was settled. Our rebellion is another instance of the unexpected collapse of great wars. The rebels were never so defiant as they were the very day before Lee surrendered, and when he did succumb the rebellion caved in at once. And so it is with all great contests.

This very exciting debate in the French Chambers will probably illustrate the facts above stated. The republicans, headed by Jules Favre, violently opposed a grant of money for the support of the French army in Mexico, and denounced the whole scheme of the Mexican empire as a breach of faith on the part of the French government, a gross blunder of statesmanship, and a disgrace to the honor of France. This assault was answered somewhat defautly by M. St. Ange, Vice President of the Council, on the part of the government. The course of the Emperor in sustaining Maximilia vigorously defended, and a determination to pursue it was announced. This, in all probability, is but preparatory to giving up the whole business. It is true that Napoleon may feel bound, for the honor of France and his own reputation, to keep up a show of support to Maximilian. His position as a great ruler might even require the reinforcement of his army in Mexico. Some such boasts have indeed been made: but we learn from good sources that the withdrawal of troops is transport Eure has just landed at Brest one thousand and seventy-four soldiers and twentythree officers of the infantry corps in Mexico. However, without venturing to prophesy, we should not be surprised to hear within a year, of a sudden collapse in the Franco-Mexican enterprise. It is probable that the fall may be broken by France accepting a mortgage of Sonora to Duke Gwin as a guarantee of the liquidating of the debt due by Mexico. We do not know how this may be; but such a termination to the Mexican imperial scheme would be in accordance with all antecedent wars.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH."-We are glad to hear that Governor Fenton will probably issue proclemation for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July throughout the Empire State on a grand scale in bonor of the extinction of the rebellion, the great triumph of the Union cause, the end of the war, the return of peace, the abolition of slavery, the victory of reedom, and in honor, too, of Abraham Lincoln and all the patriots and beroes, the dead and the living, to whose labors, sufferings and sacrifiees the Union is indebted for its existence to-day as the most powerful nation on the face of the globe. We think, however, that a proclamation from President Johnson recommending throughout the country, on the bagis of peace and finternity, a special observance of the approaching national anniversary, would make it a most memorable national jubilee, and that it would have a good effect, too, in behalf

of his great work of Southern reconstruction. CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE GETS ANOTHER NOTICE PROM ORIO. The Republican State Convention of Ohio, which has just closed its labors, declined to commit the party in that State to the radical policy of negro suffrage in the work of Southern reconstruction. There is another notice from Ohio to Chief Justice Chase that he is a little too fast. It will be remembered hat he had a similar notice given him last year, in the resolutions of the same party in Ohio, expressing a decided preference for Abraham Lincoln and his careful and cautious policy over the haphazard radical schemes and theories of Salmon P. Chase and his followers. The Chief Justice seems to be making no more headway against "Andy Johnson" than he did against "Honest Old Abe" for the succession.

STUL ANOTHER HOESY,-While the Telloune has mounted the hobby of negro suffrage, as it resolved to ride it the race of John Gilpin, the poets of the Post appear to be preparing their old bobby of "free trade" for a charge upon those offensive windmills known as tariffs, custom bouses, &c. At this rate there will be a curious state of harmony in "the happy family" of the republican camp before the year 1868. The Southern rebellion is ended, but we are still in the midst of a political revolution.

and the Copperheads.

If there be any one thing upon which the people of the North are agreed it is that the copperheads ought to be punished. Men differ as to whether or not Jeff. Davis should be hong or banished. They differ as to whather or not a general pardon should be granted to those who were recently rebels. But among all bonest men there is but one opinion as to the proper fate of the Northern copporheads, and especially of such a copperhead as the note rious Ben Wood. Too cowardly to go South and fight for the rebel cause, and too traitorous to sincerely desire the reunion of the States. they have remained among us, fed by our bounty, protected by our arms, and defended from personal violence by our laws, while they have been carrying on their newspapers upon rebel funds, supplying Jeff. Davis with such information as can be picked up by spies, and abusing and insulting the government under which they lived and the people who permitted their existence.

President Johnson has frequently asserted that treason is a crime which must be punished. We have laws against treason which must be executed, and the President will not perform his whole duty if he does not carry them out. Jeff. Davis has already been indicted as a traitor for levying war against the country to which he had so often, in various official capacities, sworn allegiance. The time has now come to indict Ben Wood as a traitor for giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. Upon his soul rests the stain of perjury; for he also swore allegiance to the government when he took his seat as a Member of Congress. In every issue of the News, of which he was the acknowledged editor, sufficient matter for the indictment can be found. to say nothing of the twenty-five thousand dollar check presented as evidence against him before the Military Commission now trying the assassination conspirators at Washington. To this evidence we expect soon to add the testimony of the reporter of the secret sessions of the rebel Congress.

Under these circumstances we call upon Attorney General Speed, Judge Advocate General Holt and United States District Attorney Dickinson to indict Ben Wood and try him at once. There is no necessity of an arbitrary arrest or a military tribunal, unless the government should prefer that mode of trial. If a copperhead like Ben Wood is to escape unwhipt of justice we might as well strike all laws from the statute book and open all the jails. His offence is rank. It has long tested the patience of the people. The blood of countless numbers of our brave soldiers is red upon his hands. He stands detested by the North which he has betrayed, and by the South, which he has aided to seduce into a continuance of the war. His office has been the appropriate resting place of traitors. To it John Mitchel ran when Richmond fell, as the serpent slinks from one hole to another. He is a Benedict Arnold without his bravery, and a Judes Iscariot who has not the grace to hang himself. He and Jeff. Davis should be executed side by side—the one as the representative of the copperheads of the North, and the other as the representative of the traitors of the South. Not to inflict this punishment is Ito encourage treason. To inflict it will be to please all Union men in both sections of the country. Let the Attorney General, the Judge Advocate General and the United States District Attorney act at

Reconstruction, Negro Suffrage and the

The radical schemers have been for som time past maturing their plans of opposition to the reconstruction policy of the President. They have, however, met with a serious drawback in their programme in finding an audience to endorse their extreme ideas. The stitute, in this city, with the sole view of securing such an expression of approval of their views that it would force President Johnson to adopt them. But in this they signally failed. The people unceremoniously repudiated them and their theories. They were, therefore, forced to depend upon the threats of some radical journal, or utterance of a Jacobin orator delivered in some obscure place, or else, like Justice Chase, select for their hearers the negroes among the canebrakes of the South. They were finally unable to hold in any longer, a blow out they must have, and Boston was collected us the place. The result shows that Boston is the only place where they can obtain an audience that will endorse their revolutionary programme; and yet we have nothing in the published proceedings to show whether that gathering was large, or composed of a mere handful of strong-minded women and crazy fenatics, which are always to be found there. It will be seen by the extracts from the pro-

ceedings of the Republican State Convention, held at Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago, which we publish elsewhere, that a member of this convention endeavored to secure the adoption of the negro suffrage and the radical programme by that body, but could not even get his resolutions in edgewise. The Convention would not listen to him, but shut him off, by the previous question, and then endorsed President Johnson and his policy, and glorified those public men who approve the President's course. never so much as alluding to Mr. Chase. This is rather rough treatment for Mr. Chase in his own State, and shows conclusively that, unless his friends organize the party which he requested them to do, he has no party to support him in his own State and will have to emigrate to Boston. But it appears that the would-be modern Athens is the paradise of the Jacobins. There they can rant and scold, make faces, utter threats and depunciations, incite insurrection, inaugurate revolution, stir up mutiny against our military authorities, lay the foundation for a war of races, and find a congregation that will applaud, it matters not how treasonable may be the utterances of the speakers. This Fancuil Hall gathering was something more than a mare political assemblage; it was a revolutionary and insurrectionary meeting, as much as was the secession meeting in Charleston before the war, or the conperhead convocation in this city soon after the war commenced. Like these, its objects were the defeat of the administration and the overthrow of its policy. as they term it, while we are in a state of war. That it was treasonable in its character the language of the speakers fully attests. One of the orators, after arguing in favor of universal negro suffrage, declared, "If we do not secure that now, it can never be except by a new

Jeff. Davis and Den Wood-The Religie | revolution' -thus threatening another revolu tion unless the negroes of the South were given the right of the elective franchise. But, to make his point still stronger, he asks, "Do you want to see them (negroos) submit forever, and not rise for their rights!" and then, by way of a clincher, adds, "If they nover get th rights, or get them by a new revolution, it will be in either event our fau L" Could impudence go further? Can rank disunionists or even Southern traftors say more?

Those sentences, which are only a few among

the many, are sufficient to stamp the whole affair with treason of the rankest kind. Under all this revolutionary talk Senator Pomeroy, the right hand man of Chase, and when called upon, publicly enapproval. Now, we have learned many sad lessons during our civil war. If there is anything which the events of the last four years have demonstrated and proved, it is the detriment to the public service in allowing the Northern secessionists to hold their meetings in our midst. Events have forcibly shown that they aided and strengthened the rebellion, prolonged the war, and, in fact, prepared by their teaching and practice one of their own class for the assassination of our President. The Northern copperhead seccessionists alded the rebellion, and did it more service than if they dersed every word and gave it his hearty had shouldered the musket and entered the rebel armies. These radical Jacobins, now that the rebellion is crushed, are only imitating the plan of the copperheads and aim not only to prolong the contest, but to inaugurate a social war. Between the two factions they will bring the country to bankruptcy and ruin if allowed to pursue their course unmolested. Wo have seen the evils of permitting the copperheads to carry out their schemes, and the President owes it to the country to arrest and incarcerate these Fancuil Hall Jacobins-orator Beecher, Dana and Pomeroy included. No matter if the latter is a United States Senator; so was Davis, Benjamin, and numerous other leaders, when they commenced spouting treason. Had they been arrested when they defied the government in the Senate the rebellion might have been nipped in the bud; so with this new revolution and social war which the Jacobins are trying to inaugurate. A few months' imprisonment of the leaders in one of our forts, with a hard tack diet, will break up this insurrection, and save the country a vast of amount of trouble and

ASSESSED VALUATIONS FOR 1865 .-- The Com missioners of Taxes for this city, Messrs, Alien, Purser and Woodruff, have just completed their labors, and we are able to report the assessed valuation of taxable property as follows:-
 Real estate
 \$427,306,824

 Personal estate
 189,803,471

 Personal of non-residents
 18,441,315

The precise rate of taxation cannot, of course, be positively determined just now, but in all probability it will amount to three per centa taxation in the aggregate of nearly nineteen millions. With such a sum at the disposal of the municipal authorities one would suppose that we should have a city government of the most perfect kind, and yet so notorious is the corruption of our public officials that the people have almost ceased to expect good government, no matter how heavy the taxation may be.

It will be remembered that the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth, has liberated from taxation in this city seventy-air millions of dollars of corporate capital, which, at the probable rate of taxation, deprives the Treasury of about two millions three hundred thousand dollars. This is a subject, however, to which we may refer at another time. For the present it is enough to know that we have to raise nearly nineteen still going on. According to Gailgnand, the Chase men called a meeting at the Cooper In- millions in taxes on the property of the city

for the current year. THE PROOF AND THE LAST CON OF THE REDEL tion.-It appears that the first and the last gun of the rebellion were fired by the same manthat old and unfortunate fanatic on Southern State rights, Edmund Roffin, of Virginia. The first gun for his fancied millennium of a Southern confederacy was fired by him at Fort Sumter in April, 1861; the last was fixed by the same hand, through his own head, in June, 1865. His name will thus go down to future generations as a striking illustration of that insane enthusiasm with which the leaders of the late rebellion plunged into it, and of the terrible remores with which the living among them at the end of the struggle came out of it.

Wayren Garney -The warm weather has but little effect upon the audience at the Winter Garden, which ant night was very large -quite as large as the average audience of an ordinary whater searon. The attraction was the play of the Stranger, in which Miss Hosmer personated the part of Mrs. Haller. In this part the lady was altogether more successful than she has yet been in any other. It was at once without the glaring, uncombin familia that characterized her Lucrozia and without the incleance and gammeric that made her Camille an utter fallure, no far as any sense of art goes There was a full observance of the modesty of pature to this there was hardly the exception of an epithet. Throughout the performance was truthful and delicate.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT once raore bega the for bearance of autograph collectors. He can read but few and cannot answer a tenth of their applications. In future he hopes to offend less by invariable silence. JUNE 23, 1865.

News from the Pacific.
THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH—SUCCESS OF THE UNION TICKET IN PORTLAND, ORDGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 20, 1865. A despatch from New Westminster, capital of British Columbia, says:-The work of stringing the wires of the Russian telegraph line commenced to-day in this city. A large force is employed. We will soon be in telegraphic communication with the mining camps of Cariboo and the intermediate towns.

The city election at Portland, Oregon, yesterday, re suited in the complete success of the Union ticket, with

Arrived, thip Elizabeth Kimball, from Teckelot. Brooklyn City News.

OF A LUNATIC.-A lunatic name isches, a German, committed suicide at the Kings Lunatic Asylum on Wednesday night last hunging hunsie with his suspenders to the post of his bed. He expressed a wish to die some days previous to his nurse, and asked him to be the executioner. He estrictly watched, but somehow escaped the vigilance of these in attendance and perpetrated the deed. When the exact he was quite dead. An inquest was held by Coroner Lynch, and a verdict of death by strangulation was rendered.

SCALDED TO DEATH. - Coroner Barrett held an inques restorday upon the body of a child named Mary Jane Riley, agod fifteen months, who died in consequence of scales by the upsetting of a teacup. The parents reside at No. 47 Church street. The verdiet of the jury was in accordance with the fact.

The Travellers' Club avenue, until its offices and aims are summared to elicit-such an interest in it as to warrant the tors of the club in erecting a suitable building accommodation. It is the intention of the gawho have organized this club to make it the r

thousand dollars, which he i apissis Piske) did not purchase, for lack of Tunce, which was worth to day helf a millions or dollars. He also nearload another interesting fam. A minar entrasted him with a nigget of goal to procent to "Old Ahe." as he termed Mr. Lincoln, with the minary and the Previder Religious Captairs. Fiske, in company with a Western remain, had an interview with the late Prevident Lincoln, in which he empressed his desire to encourage a policy with a would develop the mineral weath of the Facilies States and Testitories, so that the country might reap a rich harvest from the mines, and thus prevent money pance. Captain Fiske, in conclusion, altitude to the termination of the war and the providented opening which the Western Testitories presented to the enterprise and labor of the thousands of man whose military current has eminently fitted them to engage in enduring the in oveniences of frontier life while the great resources of the Western States were being develop d. He discourse of fillbustern tering expeditions, but advocated and pointed out the advantages which were held out to industrious and stackymon by the mountains beneath whose surface lay hidden fab isous millions of gold and silver.

At the conclusion of the paper, a vote of thanks was manimously tendered to Captain Fiske, and a copy of the document of the paper of the sourcesty. It is the intention of the ciup to invite travelens who may be in the eithy from time to time to addess them upon the results of their expiorations in this each other countries.

Error in Income Taxation.

I notice in your issue of Friday the comof a taxpayer under the above heading. I fully agreed with him in some respects; but still I think he is test liberal in his estimates. I refer to the rates adopted by the Counties oner.
The law of June 30, 1864, provides that a tax of five

per cent shall be levied on the first five thousand dollars, n excess of six hundred dollars, and sev n and a half per cent on the next five thousand dollars, and ten per cent on all some over ten thousand dollars. This less tax d incomes for the year ending December 31, 1206. in a discomes for the year ending December 31, 1864, and on the 51st day of December we were indebted at the government the amount of taxes under above rates and no more. Our property, both real and personal, we holden to the government tent this tax. It was a debt due to the government and payable in J-1y, 1866. The contract was ended and complete on December 31, 1866. But how do we find the 'commissioner 'wallog' now?

Why he vars, first, the \$500 exemption is part of the first \$5,000, and taxes \$4,200 only at 5 per c. mt, and II per c. mt on all same above, whereas the law says it shade be only 7% per cont on the second \$5,000. Was not the law of Jime 30, 1364, complete December 31, and here are of 5 per cent, and here are of 5 per cent, and not taxed on the first \$5,000 at the rate of 5 per cent, and on the halance [54,400] at the rate of 5 per cent, and one for the personal contract of the law of the second of the personal contract of the law of the second of the personal contract

New York, June 23, 1865.

Personal Infelligence.

General Bix, who is staying at Montreal, Canada, official inciness, has been presented with an address by the stardaute of the Sominary in that city. In his replication in the stardaute of the Sominary in that city. In his replication, and has warn popular the institution in practice, and not one of his teachers were living. Cairb Leon denies that he was driven out of Id

and the masthat he has come to Washington on some section of eilled thesecome.

Daniel Niven, Esq., of Montivello, N. Y., completed his timety-aimth year on the 18th first, and still appears a youthful as ordinary mon at seveny-five. Hr. Niver is probably the oldest Freemason in the State. He was initiated in Section in the year 1788.

Livriciant General Grant and Major General Hockey have accepted General Hockey and the observation of the flags borne by the New York regiments throughout the war to the Research of the flags borne by the New York regiments throughout the war to the Research of the Major Regiment Company of the State of the Sta

Major-General Charles Devens, commanding a divi of the Teventy fourth army corps, gave a brilliant or talement at his headquarters, near Manchester (oppo-licitments), Va., on Saterday evening last. pondent of the Ir

health of Lord Palmerston causes him much ness. He has begun to distrust his regular me visers, and has taken to homospathy. General Millinet has been elected Grand Mas

General Millinet has been elected Grand Ma Grand Orient Freeinasses Lodges of France by dryd and forry-two votes against thirty-six g Massos. This office was rendered vacant by th Marshal Margaan. It appears that Marshal M in such pecualary difficulties that, shortly bef illness, he draw three years pay in advau-henteman of the court, and the diamonds of I orders were found in the Mont-de Pête.

The Empress Rugénio is unwell, in consequent said, of the fatigues and anxieties she has had to while regent.

H. Phod, D. Webster Appleton, Miss Appl Everett, Miss M. R. French, C. W. Gallon Nederson, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus De I Boston; H. D. Bacon, Mrs. F. W. Page, Fr Boston; H. D. Bacon, Mrs. F. W. Page, I St. Louis, Mo.; F. W. Sargent, Philade Mrs. Goo. Walker, Springheld, Mass.; E. Prancinco; Mrs. Amos D. Smith, Mi Smith, W. S. Smith, Providence, R. L.

Turn Generales' Houseav. -This is the great Ger musical season, when that class of pleasure music-worshipping people very sensibly devote the selves to their national enjoyments, which no one kn better than themselves how to get up and to relish. Sangerfest are rapidly organizing their grand national represented from all quarters of the Union in a monster cert. The Liederkranz colebrated their st festival on Thursday evening at Falk's splendid Lies park. Music, dancing, amusing shadow scenes, calcius lights, fireworks and a most select though very no merous company were the special attractions. Eve one appeared to onjoy the pure, cool air of the open be room, and at intervals a stroll through the beautif gardens, which, as well as the approaches to the para-from Eighth avenue and the fine landscape around, west illuminated by calcium lights from the top of the building. On next Thursday the Arion Soc nal festival at this delightful retreat, w one of the pleasantest and most accessible addi one of the pressures and most construction of the lammer resorts. This afternoon the all music of the German masters will be interpreted. Theodore Thousas and an orchestra of thirty picked strumentalists. Those concerts, which are given every work of the most pleasing enjoyment of our subtribute of the most pleasing enjoyment of our subtribute. and Mendelssohn, Schuber's and Bach, Vor-and Mendelssohn, Schuber's and Bach, Vor-In point of location and management the tablishment rivals anything of the kind in a rman capitals, and is not inferior to the V or the Thiergarten of Berlin. It will proba

Toresa Mostrade, residing at 480 Broome straimest instantly killed about noon yesterday. I